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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Theory Examination, May 2023

Course: Pharmacology-I
Program: B. Pharm.
Course Code: BP 408T

Semester: IV
Time: 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 75

Instructions: Attempt all the questions

SECTION A

S. No.	CO	Multiple Choice Questions and one line answer type Questions (20X1=20)	Marks
			20
1	CO2	The sympathetic nervous system preganglionic neuron releases _____ neurotransmitter: a. Serotonin b. Acetylcholine c. Norepinephrine d. Arginine	1
2	CO1	Acidic drug is more ionized at- a. Acidic pH b. Alkaline pH c. Neutral pH d. None	1
3	CO3	Irreversible inhibitor of acetylcholinesterase a. Neostigmine b. Echothiophate c. Ambenonium d. Tacrine	1
4	CO1	Acidic drugs bind to a. Globulin b. α -1 glycoprotein c. Albumin d. None	1
5	CO2	Duration of action of a drug depends upon: a. Clearance b. Rate of elimination c. Bioavailability d. All the above	1

6	CO3	One of the following is not a side effect of atropine- a. Blurred vision b. Diarrhoea c. Urinary retention d. Confusion of elderly	1
7	CO1	In 'Intra-articular' route of drug administration injection is given into- a. (d) Areolar tissue b. Arteries c. Atria d. Joints	1
8	CO2	A drug that relieves itching is- a. Antiseptic b. Antipruritic c. Anti-infective d. Anti-inflammatory	1
9	CO2	All of the following antiepileptic agents act via sodium channel except: a. Vigabatrin b. Phenytoin c. Valproate d. Lamotrigine	1
10	CO2	For antipsychotic action, activity is required at _____ receptor- a. M ₁ muscarinic b. D ₁ dopaminergic c. D ₂ dopaminergic d. 5HT ₄ serotonergic	1
11	CO5	A patient came to the casualty with acute bronchial asthma after treatment of glaucoma. The probable drug may be: a. Timolol b. Pilocarpine c. Latanoprost d. Anticholinesterase	1
12	CO3	In which of the following conditions cholinomimetic is not used a. Glaucoma b. Post surgical ileus/atony c. Myasthenia gravis d. Partial heart block	1
13	CO5	Why is levodopa combined with carbidopa in treatment of Parkinson's disease?	1
14	CO1	What is Teratogenicity?	1
15	CO5	Buspirone is a drug used for _____	1

16	CO2	Classify muscarinic receptors (M ₁ -M ₅) into stimulatory and inhibitory receptors.	1
17	CO4	Define mydriasis and meiosis.	1
18	CO2	Which of the following causes dissociative anesthesia? a. Diazepam b. Propofol c. Etomidate d. Ketamine	1
19	CO3	Drug of choice in absence seizure is: a. Phenytoin b. Sodium valproate c. Clonazepam d. Ethosuximide	1
20	CO1	Define Therapeutic drug monitoring	1

SECTION B

Long Answers (Answer two out of 3) 2X10

			20
1	CO5,	<p>A young lady aged 25 years comes for consultation along with her husband for having suffered two episodes of fits lasting 2–3 min each over the past one week. Just before each fit, she experienced flickering in her right arm. Description of the fit given by the husband corresponds to tonic-clonic seizures. She gave the history of having met a car accident about one year back in which she received head injury. There is no family history of epilepsy. General physical and neurological examination revealed no abnormality. Investigations, including EEG and MRI scan of the brain, were ordered.</p> <p>(a) What instructions should be given to the husband regarding care to be taken, if and when, the next fit occurs?</p> <p>(b) Should antiepileptic drug/drugs be started right away, or therapy be delayed till findings of the investigations become available or till more fits occur?</p> <p>(c) In case antiseizure therapy has to be started right away, should a single drug or a combination of drugs be given? Which drug(s) would be the most appropriate for this patient?</p>	4+3+3
2	CO1 CO2	Name the types of receptors (signal transduction). Discuss G-Protein coupled receptor in detail.	2+8
3	CO1 CO3	Classify sympathomimetic agents giving examples. Discuss their toxicity and uses in general.	5+5

SECTION C

Short Answers (Answer 7 out of 9) 7X5

			35
1	CO3, CO5	What are extrapyramidal side effects? Name the drugs causing extrapyramidal side effects.	3+2
2	CO2	Discuss role of SSRIs in depression with example.	5

3	CO1	Name the neurotransmitter involved in Parkinson's disease. Classify anti-Parkinson's drugs.	1+4
4	CO1	Write a short note on myasthenia gravis.	5
5	CO3	Describe the stages of anesthesia.	5
6	CO4	Discuss the clinical significance of plasma protein binding.	5
7	CO1, CO2	Write a brief note on alcohol and disulfiram.	2+3
8	CO3	Describe the pharmacological action of Propranolol.	5
9	CO1	Discuss the phases of clinical trials.	5
		Total	75